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THE BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY COOPERATING

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MAY, 1925

NUMBER 5

The Extension Pathologist

"TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC CROP PRODUCTION,
IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF THE PRODUCTS, AND
REDUCE WASTAGE IN STORAGE, TRANSIT, AND AT THE MARKET"

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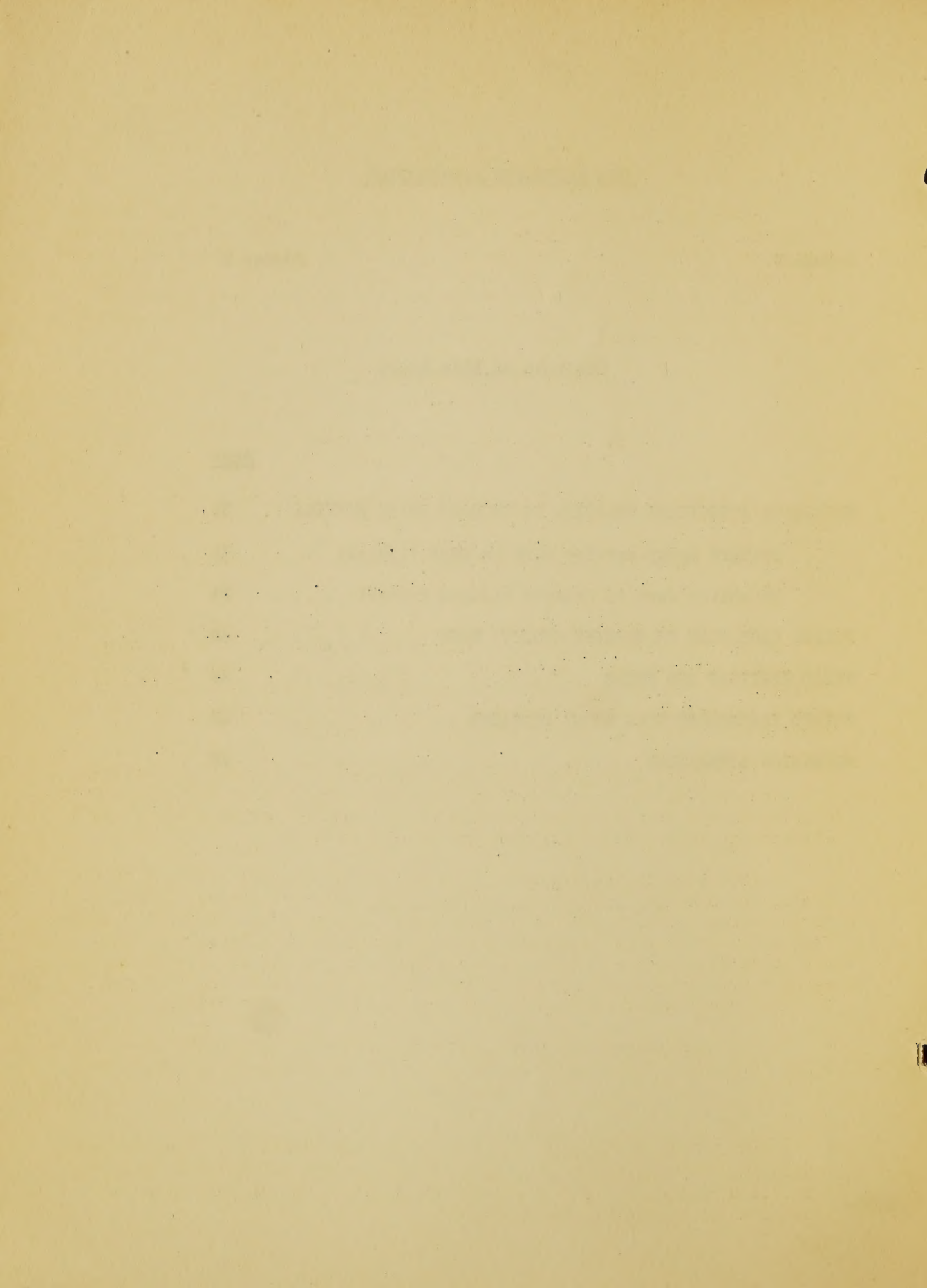
THE EXTENSION PATHOLOGIST

Volume 3

Number 5

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ORCHARD SPRAY WORK

Among the papers sent to the office in connection with the extension conference held on the occasion of the Washington meeting of the American Phytopathological Society, December, 1924, were several dealing with orchard spray service. From these, two have been selected for use in this issue. In the first Mr. Sherwood tells of the work he is doing with commercial orchards in West Virginia. The second touches on methods used in handling work in home orchards in North Carolina.*F.C.M.

ORCHARD SPRAY-SERVICE WORK IN WEST VIRGINIA

By E. C. Sherwood, Extension Plant
Pathologist, West Virginia

In order to develop a satisfactory plan for conducting an orchard spray service, due consideration must be given to the conditions which prevail in the State in which the service is to be conducted. Those conditions which had the greatest influence upon the development of the plan followed in West Virginia may be stated as follows:

(1) Where service is demanded.-The spray-service work, which was started in West Virginia in 1922, originally covered only the principal commercial fruit-growing section of the Eastern Panhandle of which Berkeley County is the center. Demands for assistance have made it necessary to extend the service into practically all sections of the State, so that the service now reaches 31 out of the total 55 counties.

(2) Variations in weather conditions.-The difficulty of rendering efficient service under the different seasonal and weather conditions prevailing in such widely separated sections is further complicated by local differences in weather conditions due to altitude.

(3) Size of orchards.-In the principal commercial sections of the state, the orchards are generally large, many growers handling from 100 to 400 acres, or more. In other sections, the size of the orchards varies from a few trees in a home orchard to relatively large plantings intended for commercial production. Thus, many types of growers are represented, ranging from those who are engaged strictly in commercial fruit growing to those whose major farm operations are other than fruit raising.

(4) Physical difficulties.-As most of the bearing orchards in the State were started when a very limited amount of spraying was considered

* Those who are interested in the home orchard should also read "Potato Spraying in Pennsylvania," by E. L. Nixon, in The Extension Pathologist, Volume 2, Number 1. In this paper Mr. Nixon discusses work with the combination sprayer in Pennsylvania.

necessary, many were planted on mountain sides, or other rough ground, without any consideration as to facilities for spraying. Physical difficulties thus encountered have considerable bearing on the effectiveness of sprays.

(5) Spraying equipment.-Few growers, especially those handling the larger orchards, have enough spraying machinery. It is a very common practice to try to handle as much as 100 acres of orchard with one power sprayer. Due to unfavorable production and marketing conditions during the past four years it has not been possible for growers to purchase sufficient equipment of improved types, even though the need is now fully realized. A week to ten days is often required to complete one spray.

(6) Professional help available.-In carrying out the service work the extension pathologist has no field assistance other than that of the county agents. None of these has had any particular training in plant pathology.

The Spray-Service Program

Headquarters during the spraying season is made at the field laboratory which is maintained in connection with the State demonstration packing plant at Inwood, W. Va. Information used as the basis of seasonal spray recommendations is obtained by means of laboratory studies and field observations.

Most of the field observations are made in the section of which Inwood is the center, but frequent trips are made to certain other points in the state which are representative of conditions in that section. Information regarding seasonal developments in certain other sections is furnished by county agents. Valuable information, particularly regarding the seasonal development of the codling moth, was also obtained last season from the field laboratory at Winchester, Va., through the courtesy of Mr. Huff and Mr. Schneiderhahn. It is hoped that the same friendly cooperation will be continued during the coming year.

The seasonal spray recommendations are sent out by mail in the form of spray information notices. These notices are printed on the regular extension department letterheads and are mailed in stamped envelopes plainly marked "spray service." The printing is handled by special arrangement with the Martinsburg Journal and the notice is then published in the paper on the same day as a news feature.

The spray notices are mailed directly only to county agents and to those growers who have made application for the service. The present list of growers numbers about 400, representing a combined holding of something over 900,000 bearing apple trees.

In checking up on the time required for mail delivery, it is found that practically all notices are delivered in the eastern section by the next day.

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In the more remote parts of the State, however, some are not delivered until the third day. Under this plan, therefore, notices must be prepared and mailed three or four days in advance of each spray; consequently, no attempt is made to specify the exact day for beginning the application. This would vary anyway, depending upon the location of the orchard. Furthermore, weather conditions on the same day may be quite different in each general section of the State.

What is attempted during the early part of the season, is to give the grower, by means of illustrations and descriptions of the exact stage of bud development, such information as will enable him to correctly time the sprays during this critical period. The exact information given in the notices relates to the seasonal development of the diseases and insect pests, the proper materials to use for combating them, and the required number of sprays for their control. As the season progresses, treatments for specific troubles are discussed, and the last notice also gives advice regarding the proper time to spray for control of the second brood of codling moth.

The spray notices issued in West Virginia are probably longer than might be considered necessary, or even desirable. Growers have repeatedly stated, however, that they appreciate a short discussion of seasonal developments and are interested in knowing something about the reasons back of the recommendations. Again, as the writer receives many inquiries during the course of the season, answers to questions of a general nature are sometimes given in the spray notice.

The number of notices issued during different seasons varies somewhat. Last year, six were issued. It is planned this year to begin the service by sending out a preliminary notice. This will give the growers information as to the materials which will be recommended so that they can have a supply on hand when the spraying season begins. Even though all growers on the list have been furnished with the regular spray calendar which contains this information, it quite frequently happens that many are persuaded that they are going to be entirely behind the times if they do not stock up on certain materials which they afterward regret they have purchased.

It will be pointed out that now is the time for them to make necessary repairs on all machinery and to correct as far as possible all physical difficulties which were apparent last year. They will also be urged to place orders early for materials and new equipment. Various other practical suggestions will be given to prevent mistakes observed in the past and, finally, correspondence relative to special problems will be invited.

The foregoing, however, by no means includes all the activities under the spray-service program. Both meetings and field meetings, arranged for by county agents and fruit growers' associations, are attended. Many orchards are visited by request of growers who wish advice regarding some particular problem and much specific advice is also given by letter and telephone. All personal contacts with the growers are made that is possible, and they are always given to understand that, in all recommendations concerning the spraying program that are given, their economic problems are never forgotten.

EXTENSION WORK IN ORCHARD DISEASE CONTROL

By G. W. Fant, Extension Plant
Pathologist, North Carolina

Among extension projects in plant-disease control in North Carolina, one which has given encouraging results and which furnishes a stimulus for its continuation next year is the orchard demonstration project. Beginning last winter (1923-1924), a spray program campaign was conducted in sections around Charlotte, with special emphasis placed upon care for the home or small sized orchard, since this type appears to suffer more from neglect than that of the commercial orchard. As a starting point, a series of field meetings were held during the second week of December, with total attendance of about 100 fruit growers. These field gatherings served as a means whereby contact was secured with growers who agreed to put on the spray program. At the same time, 10 orchards were selected, each in a different locality, to serve as community demonstrations.

The field meetings and the orchard demonstrations were conducted in cooperation with the extension specialist in Horticulture. The orchard program accordingly consisted of proper pruning, fertilization cultivation, as well as timely and thorough spraying.

Spray notices were sent to the demonstrators, county agents, and other interested orchardists at the time for the application of the dormant spray and of each spray thereafter, reminding them when each spray was to be applied. As a rule, it was possible for the spray application to be supervised by the county agent though in some instances, the matter was left up to the fruit grower himself. One visit was made by the extension pathologist to the demonstration orchards during the growing season, though as stated above, the responsibility for making such spray applications was placed in the hands of the county agent and the fruit grower. Check trees were selected in each orchard and were left unsprayed, unpruned, and unfertilized.

By midsummer, the untreated trees were noticeable on account of the pale green color of the foliage and the abundance of bitter rot and scab on the fruit. Field meetings were held by the county agents in some instances during the summer for the purpose of calling to the attention of the growers the results which were evident in the orchards.

An orchard record book prepared by the Extension Service was supplied to each demonstrator and the county agent for the purpose of recording fruit yields, expenses and profits. These records were filled in by the growers in some cases, though difficulty was experienced from failure of the growers to keep records. This appears to be the most difficult part of the orchard demonstration plan. In two orchards where the improved condition of the cared for trees was unusually pronounced, the grower failed to keep records; though very little time or effort was required for measuring fruit at the time of harvest where the demonstrators did keep records. It is believed that this

difficulty can only be avoided by stressing from the beginning the matter of record taking by the county agent and the fruit grower as one of the most important phases of the demonstration. Adequate orchard records of this sort are of value for publicity material and spray propaganda as well as the report which they make of accomplishments in orchard work.

A record from one of the orchards in which the county agent supervised the recording of data is given below:

Demonstrator - W. I. Knowles, Mt. Holly, N. C.

Size of orchard - approximately one acre. Number of trees - 42

Yields from cared-for and check trees at one picking:

Uncared-for tree (a) Yield $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. of fruit
Adjoining tree of same size, cared for $4\frac{1}{2}$ bu. of fruit

Uncared-for tree (b) Yield..... 2 bu. of fruit
Adjoining tree of same size, cared for $3\frac{3}{4}$ bu. of fruit

Gross sales of fruit\$158.00

Cost of fertilizers, spray material and seed

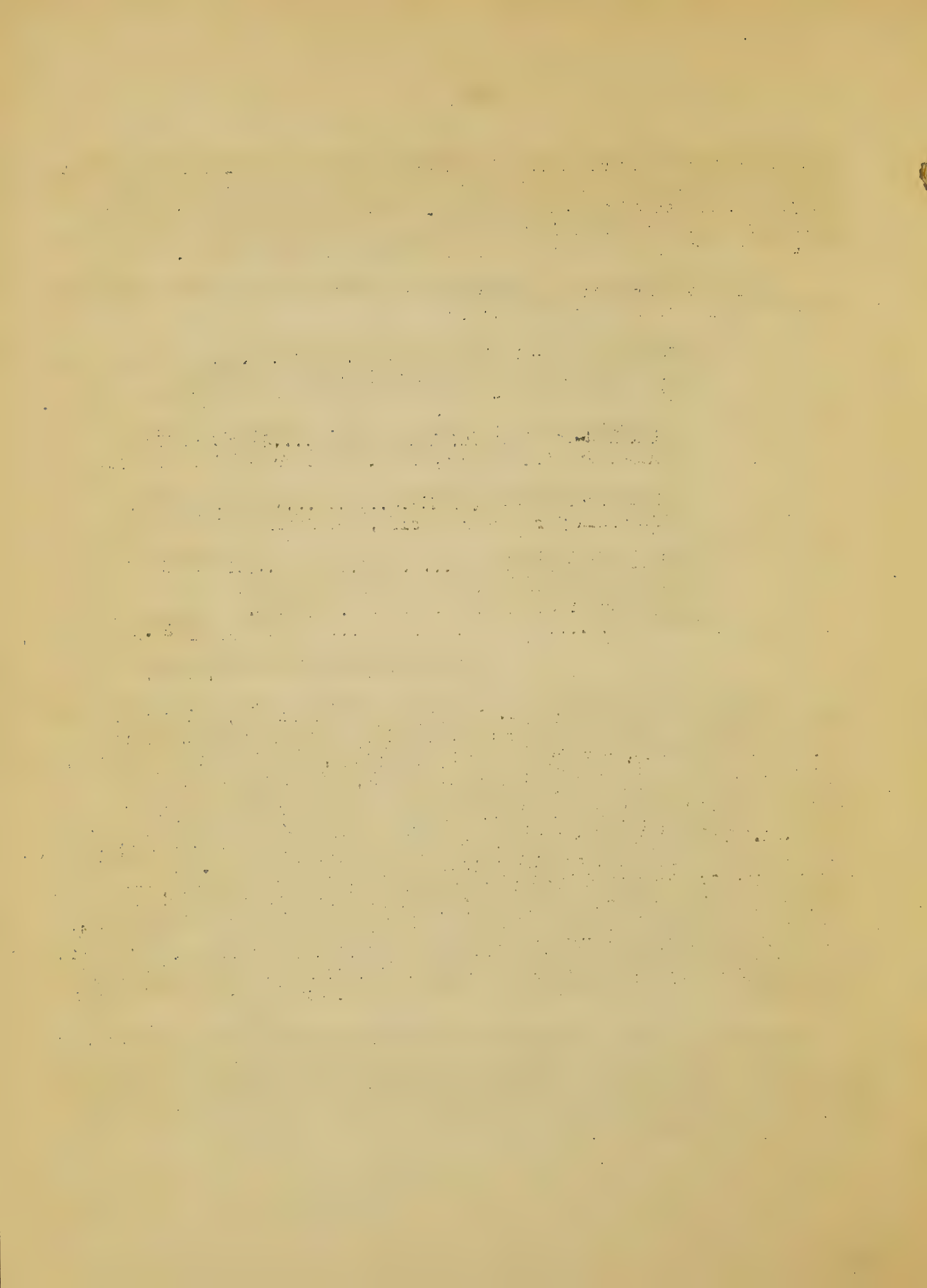
for cover crops.....\$15.80

Labor 13.30 29.10

Net profit from orchard, \$128.90

In addition to the above, the orchard supplied a quantity of fruit for home consumption. Detailed records secured from other orchards might be given at this point, but for the sake of brevity, details will be omitted. It is sufficient to state that another orchard of $2-1/5$ acres gave net returns of \$398.97, and a third orchard $1-1/2$ acres in size, where the marketing phase was especially well handled, netted profits amounting to \$405.21. In each instance the fruit was free from scab and bitter rot, excepting that from the check trees which was heavily infected. The profits from these orchards in a season of abundance of fruit as in 1924, would indicate that much emphasis can be laid with propriety upon timely and thorough spraying for the small as well as large orchard, provided there is a reasonable outlet for fruit in neighboring towns and villages. There are few home orchards which, if properly cared for, will not furnish in addition to the supply needed for home use, a source of income from fruit placed upon the market.

Besides the results secured with the demonstrators, county agents and fruit growers stated that the spray notices mailed out to those other than the demonstrators, were of value in that sprays were applied frequently at the time indicated on the notices and in accordance with the directions for the preparation of the spray mixture.



To the writer, the type of demonstration indicated in the preceding, appears to supply needed pressure in arousing more interest in the neglected orchard and while the individuals which it reaches may be only those of the several communities in question, the demonstration of the production of disease free fruit and corresponding greater profits from the cared for areas should provide a stimulus for more frequent and more thorough applications of spray in these sections for a period of several years to come.

POTATO CLUB WORK IN SPOKANE COUNTY, WASH.

During the winter Mr. G. L. Zundel received the following report which was forwarded to this office for use in The Extension Pathologist.- F. C. M.

"The Richland boys' potato club was organized in the spring of 1919 by W. J. Green, the new club leader for Spokane County, and Mr. Charles W. Chaill was chosen as local leader. At this time club work was new to the people of Spokane County and it was hard to get enough interest stimulated. They were, however, successful in getting two boys to complete their work, namely, Ralph Emtman and Wesley Minzell. Their report shows that the gross receipts amounted to \$347.75, and that it cost them \$22.60 for labor and other expenses, leaving them a net sum of \$325.15. That year Ralph Emtman represented the local club in the county competition and won first place in the county and district. Unavoidable circumstances however, did not allow him to compete at the State fair.

"The second year, 1920, showed that there was a little more interest manifest in this work and people in the neighborhood began to watch the proceedings of the potato club members. This year Ralph Emtman and George Barta were the only ones who completed their work. Their books show a gross receipt of \$395 and that it cost them \$66.65 to produce their potatoes, leaving them a net return of \$328.35. That year George Barta entered contests and won both district and county honors. However, he lost State honors by one point. By the time 1921 came around, enthusiasm had been aroused in this community and the success of the potato club of the two previous years had stimulated community action so that a number of other clubs were organized.

"This year the boys' potato club managed to complete the organization of a standard club, enrolling 8 boys, 100 per cent of them sending in reports. The boys selected Keith Olmstead as their leader and the records of this year showed that they had gross receipts of \$448.50, and that it cost them \$84.80 to produce their potatoes, leaving them a net return of \$363.70. George Barta was again chosen to enter the contest and won county and district honors, but again lost the state honors by a very small margin.

"By the time 1922 had rolled around there was real club interest in this community and the boys' potato club led off with an enrollment of 14 members, all of whom submitted complete reports. Mr. Charles W. Chaill had been local club leader during all these years. The reports this year showed

gross receipts of \$1,760.73, and that it cost them \$1,045.95 to produce their potatoes, leaving a net return of \$714.78.

"The boys' potato club again won prizes on their club exhibits and branched out in other educational lines and recreational pursuits. This club, together with the poultry club, took an outing of three days at Diamond Lake, during the last week of August, 1922. Fishing, rowing, and swimming were the main sports indulged in, besides taking a trip to Newport, where some of the boys saw their first ferry on the Pend Orielle river. While the boys were breaking up camp the last day they had a little excitement. A forest fire broke out at Thompson's Landing, where they were camped. This fire was caused by someone dropping a cigarette stub near a brush pile. One of the club boys heard the cry of "fire" and investigated. He immediately returned to camp and told what was happening. Mr. Thompson, owner of the property, called on the boys for help and while two of the boys took the automobiles out in safety the other members immediately went over and helped check the fire and put it under control. The boys helped to prevent what might have been a very serious forest fire and received the hearty commendation of Mr. Thompson.

"During the fall of 1922 some of the boys entered their community display at the Spokane Inter-State Fair, competing with some of the adult farm organizations, such as granges, farm bureaus, etc. The boys won first place on fruit and several other places on other displays and won in the neighborhood of \$70.00 in prize money, which they used in defraying expenses of the club. At a re-organization meeting of clubs in this community the potato club members furnished the ice cream and surprised the girls of the poultry club. By doing this they started club work out for 1923 with real enthusiasm.

"During 1923 the boy's club enrolled 22 members. They retained their original local leader, Mr. Chaill, for the fourth consecutive year. This year the potato club gross receipts amounted to \$2,594.15. It cost them \$168.01 to produce their potatoes, leaving a net return of \$2,426.14.

"The club work so far carried on in Richland certainly demonstrated to people in that community that they needed more community spirit. Consequently the people of South Moran and Kennerwood, which included the Richland and Excelsior Consolidated School District, realized the constructive work that the boys' and girls' clubs were doing, and they therefore got together and started community organizations for constructive encouragement and broader activity. They selected the name of "Sharon Community" to include all the vast territory around the Richland School District and the club is now known as the Sharon Boys' Potato Club.

"In 1924 there were 20 members and again 100 per cent reported. During the Interstate Fair in Spokane in September, 1924, the boys won \$59 in prizes.

"We then see that, beginning with two boys in 1920 and going through four years, that club work, besides training people to produce better potatoes, has demonstrated to the community that they needed more community spirit and resulted in a community educational organization."

FIELD MEETINGS AND TOURS

In response to an inquiry sent out in February considerable information has been received with regard to field trips of interest to plant pathologists. The two major summer meetings will be as follows:

American Phytopathological Society, Pacific Division- The annual meeting will be held at the Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., June 22 to 25 in conjunction with the Northwest Association of Horticulturists, Entomologists, and Pathologists.

American Phytopathological Society, Cereal Disease Field Conferences- With reference to this meeting we have the following information from Doctor H. B. Humphrey:

"The committee, of which Dr. I. E. Melhus is chairman, has finally decided to hold the conference during the period July 8 to 13, inclusive. Those attending the conference will meet at Ames, Iowa, on July 8, and will spend that day and the next inspecting the cereal-disease experiments in progress on the experiment-station farm. A certain amount of such time as may be available during those two days will be spent in the inspection of near-by fields of cereal crops, chiefly oats. On the evening of the 9th the visiting pathologists will proceed by automobile to Rochester, Minn. On the following day they will continue their journey to St. Paul, visiting fields of cereal crops enroute. Arriving at St. Paul about noon of the 10th, the balance of the day will be spent in the inspection of cereal-disease plots and experiments on the university farm, and the following day will be devoted to visiting the flax-disease experiments on the Purgatory Reclamation Project and at Coon Creek Farm. There will also be some inspection of grain fields in the county contiguous to St. Paul and Minneapolis. On the evening of the 11th the party will take the train for Fargo, N. Dak., where, on the following day, under the direction of Professor Bolley, the visitors will be given an opportunity to inspect the argonomic and cereal-disease experiments on the college farm. At Fargo we will be joined by visiting pathologists from the Canadian provinces, who will participate in a joint cereal-rust conference later at St. Paul. The conference will adjourn at Fargo and any who are authorized to visit farther west will proceed from Fargo to their various objectives."

The following abstracts from letters referring to more or less local meetings, tours, etc., contain worth-while information. Even if one can not be present on these trips, it is always of interest to know how other States are handling such matters. In addition to the notes given below, we have on hand a number of letters from other States which contain promises of information when plans for meetings mature.

Arkansas

March 7, 1935

Referring to your letter of February 28, I would say that I know of no specific excursions or field meetings arranged for this state during the coming summer. However, during the past season there were a number of

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meetings at the Branch Experiment Station at Scotts, Ariz., held by the Department of Agronomy. County agents brought in groups of their farmers at that time, and the agronomist in charge took them through the cotton plots and gave them some very good demonstrations.

I believe that we are in need of some similar excursions in connection with cotton diseases, and it might be that during this summer when this work is being shown by the Department of Agronomy, it would be a good time for plant pathologists to meet there. However, unless this were part of a more extensive excursion I suppose that plant pathologists would hardly care to come.

I have noted in the publications from your office that there are many field meetings in the interest of potato troubles, but have seen very little regarding cotton. I believe that we are in need of much more information and consultation regarding cotton diseases than we have at present, and I for one will be very much in favor of any plan that will get plant pathologists interested in cotton diseases together.

-V. H. Young

Connecticut

March 28, 1925

I have made inquiry in regard to field meetings planned for this summer. So far the only one of which I have heard is that of the Vegetable Growers Association which plans to cooperate in a meeting with the Vegetable Growers of America, September 14-19.

-G. S. Torrey

Florida

March 3, 1925

Replying to your letter of the 26th, just as soon as we have made up our schedule for field meetings, I shall be glad to give you a copy. We are so busy right now with fighting the citrus aphid and a number of other things that we have given very little thought to this matter of field meetings. However, I think it is understood that they shall be conducted in May or June. I will inform you just as soon as we get this matter in shape.

-E. F. DeBusk

Kansas

March 9, 1925

Your letter of February 26 has been received and I note your inquiry concerning our plant pathology tours. The only tour scheduled to date is the fourth Kaw Valley potato tour which will be held from June 1-6 inclusive. The station plant pathologist, the extension plant pathologist, the soils extension specialist, the entomology extension specialist, and a man from the Experiment Station will be with the party. The hotel accommodations are good through the valley as you know, since we follow the main line of the Union Pacific railway. We shall doubtless have a couple of other tours scheduled later in the season and I shall advise you concerning these later.

-D. R. Porter

Louisiana[#]

March 6, 1925

Dr. Edgerton tells me that you are interested in our proposed potato tour which will be held during the week of April 13 to 18. We should like very much to have you attend this potato tour and we feel sure that you will be afforded one of the best opportunities to study the mosaic and spindle-tuber diseases under southern conditions, as we will have Triumph potatoes grown from certified seed from practically every state that is producing this stock. Lots from certified seed from Nebraska, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin are planted at the New University Farm, and we are expecting certification specialists and educational authorities from several states here on the 13th and 14th of April to study the plantings.

After these dates, several days will be spent in the commercial producing sections of Louisiana and one will have an opportunity to make observations under field conditions. ***

-G. L. Tiebout

Maryland

March 5, 1925

I am very glad to learn from yours of February 26th that the matter of field tours is being given some consideration. For a long time I have felt that we should be more familiar with the nature and the time of such tours, so that we might be able to join them. Each year we have one or two tours that might be of interest to outsiders. As soon as the dates of these have been fixed, I will be very glad to transmit them to you. ***

-C. E. Temple

Michigan

March 4, 1925

The tours in Michigan of interest to pathologists are: The potato inspection tour under the leadership of J. W. Weston; the fruit tour, under the leadership of Donald Hootman. In addition the American Society of Agronomy meets here in July and the American Peat Society will have a tour and meeting in July or August. I am referring your letter to the appropriate leaders with a request that they report to you and to Dr. Barrus as soon as definite dates are fixed.

-G. H. Coons

Unfortunately it was not possible to give advance notice of this meeting. The method of handling this trip as outlined in Mr. Tiebout's letter is of general interest; consequently we are including this note even though the meeting has passed by.

Minnesota

Yesterday the potato tour committee had a meeting and decided to hold a tour during the coming season. This tour will include the Red River Valley, and will be held from July 28 to July 31. The first day will be spent in Clay County; the second in Norman County; the third in Polk County; and the last in Marshall and Kittson Counties. As soon as we have worked out the details, I will send you a more complete program.

-R. C. Rose

Nebraska

March 5, 1925

I have your letter of February 28 regarding tours and field meetings to be held in Nebraska this summer. I have talked to Professor Werner who states that the annual potato tour, which is held in the western part of the State in August, may be abandoned for this year. However, he may schedule a regional conference of men interested in the certification of Bliss Triumph potatoes in place of the annual tour. This invitation would go out to the men interested in potato certification in Wyoming, Montana, South Dakota, and Nebraska. I have asked Professor Werner to write to you later regarding the exact dates that this conference will be held. Perhaps you had better send him a letter of reminder along about the first of June.

-G. L. Peltier

New Jersey

March 5, 1925

We contemplate conducting at least 4 tours this year; 3 on potatoes, 1 in Central Jersey on the commercial crop, and 1 in South Jersey on the commercial, and another on the late crop. The fourth tour will be in conjunction with the annual summer meeting of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society. We have not, however, decided on the date for any one of these tours. As soon as it is definitely fixed, I will advise you.

-W. H. Martin

OHIO

March 6, 1925

In reply to your letter of February 26 I will try to keep in mind your request for advance information concerning tours and field meetings in this state during this summer.

I think now of three which will in all likelihood be held this summer. One is the wheat field day at the Experiment station at Wooster about June 25; the second is the meeting of the Ohio State Horticulture Society about the middle of July. I do not know where it will be held. The third is orchard day and potato day to be held about August 15 at the Experiment Station.

I will try to give the other information you ask for when the definite announcements come out.

-W. G. Stover

Oklahoma

March 6, 1925

This department is planning a potato-disease survey trip through the Fort Gibson and Shawnee potato section sometime during the month of April, but the exact date for the trip has not as yet been fixed. As soon as we determine the date of the trip, I will be pleased to write you.

F. M. Rolfs

Virginia

March 2, 1925

The potato growers of Northampton and Accomac Counties, Virginia, are planning on holding an inspection trip sometime during the month of June, depending entirely upon the development of the crop, to study varietal and strain characteristics.

This station, in connection with the Extension Department of the Virginia Agricultural College has, for a number of years, conducted demonstrations on strains of Irish Cobbler seed potatoes used in those counties. This in the past has been almost exclusively horticultural. You may be interested to know that none of the potatoes grown in these demonstrations are used for seed purposes the following year. For that reason, the demonstrations have been largely intended to show the values of good versus poor strains of Irish Cobbler potatoes used for seed purposes, and the trip has been made mostly for the farmers who are directly interested in the production of that crop.

-T. C. Johnson

Wisconsin

March 11, 1925

The date of the Wisconsin potato tour has not been fixed as yet but undoubtedly will be held somewhere during the period of August 5 to August 20. These dates suit Wisconsin conditions and fit in with the schedule of other work arranged. We will be very glad to send you the definite dates as soon as these are fixed.

-J. G. Milward

Wyoming

March 5, 1925

Your letter regarding field tours at hand. We have no strictly plant-disease tours and most of our tours are county tours of general crop interest. On August 17-20 we hold a Southeastern Wyoming Farm Tour which covers four counties, and while this is a general farm tour, potato fields, both irrigated and dry, are visited and diseases discussed. The writer is in charge and hotel accommodations are adequate at Laramie and Torrington where night stops are made. It is possible that the Certified Potato Growers may hold a tour this year.

-Roy O. Westley

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The American people have a right to know the truth about the history of their country. This book is a history of the United States, from the first settlement of the continent to the present day. It is a history of the people, of their struggles, of their triumphs, and of their failures. It is a history of the land, of its resources, of its climate, and of its people. It is a history of the nation, of its growth, of its development, and of its future.

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